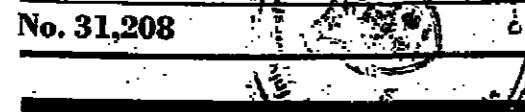


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An artist's concept of the space shuttle's robot arm lifting the West German satellite into position for its launching.

Challenger Launches, Recaptures Satellite By Using Robot Arm

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Service

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — The five U.S. astronauts aboard the space shuttle Challenger, released a satellite Wednesday, flew away from it three times and returned to recover it with the craft's mechanical arm.

It was a space first, but the most spectacular result of the experiment — in the estimation of millions of Earth-bound spectators — were the space pictures of the Challenger vehicle relayed by the remote-controlled television camera aboard the satellite.

When the satellite's cameras were turned on, they showed a shimmering shuttle with the blue and white Earth behind it.

The satellite released and recovered by the Challenger team was built by Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm in West Germany and the 50-foot (15.2-meter) robot arm used to launch and retrieve it was built by the Canadian Research Council and Spar Aerospace of Canada.

The 14-foot satellite was photographed from the Challenger, manned by Robert L. Crippen, Frederick H. Hauck, John M. Fabian, Sally K. Ride and Norman E. Thagard, on several occasions during the nearly 10 hours that it was flying free.

The West German satellite was released for the first time early Wednesday morning as the Challenger flew over the Indian Ocean toward a crossing of Australia.

When the robot arm cast the satellite free, Mr. Crippen flew the Challenger behind and below it, moving within 100 feet and then to 1,000 feet away as the satellite appeared to grow smaller and Earth to grow brighter and brighter in the background.

Nuclear Spill in France

By Associated Press

MULHOUSE, France — About 300 liters (about 80 gallons) of very slightly radioactive waste water was spilled Monday at the Fessenheim nuclear power plant on the Rhine, it was announced Wednesday. A communiqué said no one suffered irradiation or contamination.

U.S. State Dept. Urges Reactor Parts for India

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department has recommended to President Ronald Reagan that the United States export nuclear reactor components to India, according to senior administration officials.

India has made an urgent request to the United States to supply components for two American-built nuclear reactors at Tarapur, a city north of Bombay. U.S. officials said the reactors have developed serious radiation leaks, partly because of a lack of spare parts. One of the reactors was closed down May 10 because of a ruptured seal.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz is scheduled to visit India later this month and the spare-parts issue is expected to be a major subject. (Story, Page 3.)

Administration officials said the issue is particularly sensitive both because of its effect on relations between Washington and New Delhi and its implications for U.S. efforts to limit the spread of nuclear weapons.

Senior State Department offi-

cials said Tuesday that the administration was trying to find a third country willing to provide the components. If those efforts fail, the officials said, they expect Mr. Reagan to approve the sale by the United States.

By approving the export, they said, the administration would be saving, in effect, that the immediate safety needs at Tarapur overrode the broader question of India's failure to abide by international agreements and U.S. laws limiting nuclear energy programs to peaceful purposes.

Still undecided, the officials said, is whether the administration will try to waive provisions of the 1978 Nuclear Nonproliferation Act that bar the shipment of nuclear materials to nations that, among other things, are producing fissile materials, such as plutonium, that could be used to make weapons.

The act also requires the United States to cut off the export of enriched-uranium fuel to nations that do not place all their atomic installations under full inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency, which India does not.

Pope, Jaruzelski Hold Unexpected Meeting

The Associated Press

KRAKOW, Poland — In an unexpected climax to his tumultuous eight-day visit, Pope John Paul II met here Wednesday night with General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Communist Party leader.

The government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, announced the unscheduled meeting, saying it had been requested by the Polish Roman Catholic Church.

The meeting lasted 40 minutes, but there was no immediate word on what was discussed. A meeting last Friday between the pope and the general was attended by Cardinal Józef Glemp, the Roman Catholic primate, and by the head of state, Henryk Jabłonki.

Lech Wałęsa, the leader of the banned union Solidarity, arrived in a Krakow suburb late Wednesday and was staying at a local church, a source close to his family said. The source, who asked not to be identified, said Mr. Wałęsa was awaiting word from the Roman Catholic Church on when his audience with the pope was to take place.

At the Krakow archbishop's residence, where John Paul was spending the night, about 100,000 people gathered, occasionally singing hymns in the church night air.

Shortly after the pope's meeting with General Jaruzelski ended, a friar came to a window of the building and urged the crowd to "pray for the pope, for the Holy Spirit to descend upon him because we are going through a very important moment for this country."

The pontiff's journey has put him at the center of the struggle between native workers and the Communist authorities.

The papal entourage denies the pope's speeches have been political in nature. But the government has reacted sharply, warning that the pro-Solidarity outbursts that have followed papal appearances could harm church-state relations and delay the final lifting of martial law, imposed Dec. 13, 1981.

The pope's visit ends Thursday morning, when he will fly back to Rome.

The meeting Wednesday followed a week of noisy anti-government demonstrations, which continued Wednesday with marches by tens of thousands of Solidarity supporters in Krakow and about 7,000 in Nowa Huta, a Krakow suburb.

The Nowa Huta demonstration was broken up by riot police who blocked the route of march and then drove a convoy of military vehicles up behind the protest.

The West Germans entered into an agreement with the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration where they paid \$3.5 million less for transporting the satellite if the astronauts could use it to exercise the shuttle's robot arm.

"We've been told that some crews in the past have said they did not turn it on," Mr. Crippen said, in a reference to the crew of the fifth shuttle mission, who boasted when they delivered the first two communications satellites placed in orbit by the shuttle last November. "Well, this crew picks up and delivers."

Later in the day, the astronauts stowed the 3,200-pound (1,454 kilogram) satellite in the cargo bay.

The satellite houses eight experiments, all of which were put together by West German scientists and are designed to test materials in a weightless state, away from the small influence of the shuttle itself.

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President Ronald Reagan was scheduled to welcome the astronauts, but late Wednesday afternoon he called off the visit for unannounced reasons.

There is enough food, air, water, fuel and electricity aboard Challenger for the crew to remain in space for at least an extra two days.

Mr. Crippen, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, telephoned Saudi Arabia's King Fahd on Tuesday night to plead for help. On Wednesday, Kuwait's foreign minister, Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmed al-Sabah, flew to Damascus.

Mr. Arafat, driven from Beirut by Israeli forces last summer, is now increasingly basing himself in Palestinian camps on the edge of Tripoli, a rundown port city where support for him is strong and Moslem factions have fought Syrian troops. Syria controls eastern and northern Lebanon.

Syria's denial of any role in helping the mutinies against Mr. Arafat was rebuffed by the dissident commander, Abu Musa, who told reporters at Hamman in the Bekaa Valley that Mr. Arafat's men began the fighting Tuesday. A dissident spokesman, Jihad Salih, also denied Mr. Arafat's allegations that Libya and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, a Libya-backed guerrilla movement, fought on the rebels' side.

Both sides said the clashes were limited with few casualties. Mr. Musa said that only two Arafat men died; other sources spoke of about 10 dead.

A spokesman for Mr. Arafat, Ahmed Abdel-Rahman, said that if Arab mediation failed and Syria maintained its pressure, the Arafat loyalists would fight back.

ers, penning them in, witnesses said.

The demonstrators, who had shouted their intention of marching to Krakow to "see the pope" quickly dispersed. Two demonstrators were taken away in handcuffs.

Earlier in the day, the pope celebrated a Mass and gave a homily in which he honored Polish independence and the "dignity and rights" of workers. The size of the crowd was estimated at two million.

The pope spent decades in Krakow as priest, archbishop and cardinal.

At the Mass on Krakow's vast bonfire parade ground, John Paul had joined an 1863 uprising against Russian rule. One of them, Rafał Kalinowski, later founded an order of Carmelite priests, and the other, Albert Chmielewski, founded an order of Albertine friars.

"Both were inspired by heroic love of the homeland," the pontiff said, describing the 1863 insurrection as a "stage on the path to holiness" for them.

When the pope concluded the homily by appealing to "Jesus Christ, shepherd of people" for victory, thousands responded with cheers, chants and the V-for-victory salute.

At the end of the Mass, marchers formed up and headed across town, shouting chants for the pope and Mr. Wałęsa. Banners read:

"We Keep Our Vigil Within Solidarity," "They Can't Kill the Spirit," and "Your Words Are Our Hope."

Police helicopters hovered over the marching crowd — perhaps more than 30,000 people — with loudspeakers urging: "Please disperse and go home. Don't mar the papal visit."

Police vehicles drove slowly through the crowd, but it regrouped and marched on. Finally, more than 100 officers blocked a boulevard and halted the march without incident.

The pontiff also dedicated a church in Nowa Huta, an industrial suburb originally conceived as a churchless, socialist "new city."



The pope Wednesday during a visit to Krakow's Jagiellonian University, his alma mater.

Pontiff Is Criticized as 'Unjust' and Journal Is Censored

By Dan Fisher
Los Angeles Times Service

KRAKOW, Poland — Censors prohibited Poland's leading Roman Catholic newspaper from printing a papal speech, and a government official has criticized the pontiff as "unjust."

The actions appear to reflect the increasing discontent of Communist leaders over Pope John Paul II's pointed homilies.

The principal target of the government counteroffensive was a pastoral address Saturday to hundreds of thousands of young people on the grounds of the Jasna Góra Monastery in Częstochowa.

The government reaction reflected official sensitivity to the widespread dissatisfaction among Poland's young people for the Communist system.

But it was also appeared to be part of a broader change of tactics by a regime stung by the pope's direct and unrelenting comment on the issues that separate the rulers from the ruled.

The pontiff said Saturday that the Virgin Mary "knows your sufferings, your difficult youth, your sense of injustice and humiliation, the lack of prospects for the future that is so often left, perhaps

by name, unemployment." Unjust is it?

Mr. Rakowski said: "Speaking of Polish youth, of their chances and possibilities, how can one forget about such a 'detail' as that they do not know the terrible plague of the capitalist world — namely, unemployment. Unjust is it?"

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Mr. Rakowski

Fraud Case Splits South African Church Council

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — At a time when they are under sustained pressure from the government, the South African Council of Churches and its general secretary, Bishop Desmond M. Tutu, have become caught in a sharp conflict of emotions and recriminations over their response to the conviction, on fraud and embezzlement charges, of a leading Christian layman.

John Rees, who was Bishop Tutu's immediate predecessor at the Council of Churches, was convicted last month on 29 counts of having misappropriated nearly \$275,000 of the council's money.

Mr. Rees, 46, a white who was considered the most active Methodist layman in the country,

received a suspended 10-year sentence and a fine equivalent to \$35,000.

Those who refuse to believe that the missing money went for Mr. Rees's personal gain commonly acknowledge that he got a fair trial from a sympathetic judge who leaned over backward to avoid any suggestion that he was joining a government vendetta against the council.

They also agree that Mr. Rees helped to convict himself with evasive and contradictory testimony about his management of money that came from church groups in Europe and the United States for purposes such as the legal defense of blacks involved in political trials and the support of their families.

Yet in white liberal circles here,

where Bishop Tutu was recently lionized, it is not the reputation of John Rees that appears to have suffered from his trial and conviction, but that of his successor. The implication of many conversations is that the Anglican bishop, one of South Africa's most widely recognized black leaders, has shown himself to be deficient in trust and also racially motivated in his handling of the Rees case.

"What would white liberals be saying if Desmond Tutu had embezzled 296,000 rand?" countered an outraged black clergyman on the council's executive committee. The rand is the South African monetary unit. "They would say, 'You see, you can't trust any of them with money.' But when it's one of their own, they immediately start talking about trust."

Even after the police showed they had a case against Mr. Rees, the Council of Churches refused to bring charges against him. "We were the trusting ones — he never took us into his confidence," Bishop Tutu said of Mr. Rees, who explained the sums in his private accounts at his trial by asserting they were related to a separate fund whose sources and uses were so confidential he could not tell the council about them.

The white liberals charge that

in regard to living in the prescribed areas, squatting will not be tolerated because of the inherent sociological and health dangers."

The appeals court ruled that Mehul Kithota, a construction worker, qualified for permanent residence in a city because he had worked for the same employer for 10 years.

The white liberals charge that

last month's ruling by the country's highest court but would introduce legislation to make sure workers wanting to bring their families with them had accommodations.

"The government has a responsibility," Mr. Koornhof said, "to guard against unrealistic expectations being created for contract workers, their wives and children

and their dependents."

It was used unsuccessfully Tuesday by the Soviet bloc and its supporters in an attempt to prevent the adoption of a report criticizing Czechoslovakia for discrimination against its political dissidents over employment in contravention of its ILO commitments. The report was approved, 263-4, with 164 abstentions.

JAMES B. Bolger, New Zealand's labor minister, did not refer directly to the vote on the anti-Israel resolution in his closing address as president of the session. However, he criticized the "approach which seeks to use this organization to achieve political victories rather than practical solutions."

The United States left the ILO for two years to protest what it saw as a "politicization" of the organization, but returned in 1980.

Washington also objected to what it believed was a failure of the ILO to hold the Soviet Union and other Communist countries to the same accounting as other member states for violations of the ILO conventions on human rights, including union rights.

The vote on the report that underscored the criticism of Czechoslovakia was the reverse of a vote by which the Soviet bloc and its supporters prevented the adoption last year of a similar report critical of Poland's treatment of trade unionists.

Since then the ILO has decided to undertake a formal inquiry, the severest action open to the organization, into the charges that Poland is violating its ILO pledges to guarantee union freedom and the right to collective bargaining.

Kohl Promises Bundestag Will Debate Missiles

Reuters

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl promised Wednesday a parliamentary debate before new U.S. nuclear missiles are deployed in West Germany.

The opposition Social Democrats have pressed for a debate on deployment of Pershing-2 missiles, scheduled to begin in West Germany at the end of this year, arguing that the Atlantic alliance's 1979 agreement to station the missiles if no accord is reached in Geneva does not override parliament's right to make the final decision.

The government spokesman, Peter Böhm, said that Mr. Kohl also told a cabinet meeting Wednesday that West Germany would not allow the stationing of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles before the end of Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva.

The Geneva talks on missile cuts are due to end Nov. 15, but the Social Democrats have said that they believe the NATO missile deployment could begin earlier.

13 Police Hurt in U.K.

The Associated Press

BRISTOL, England — A police officer was hospitalized and 12 others were slightly injured Tuesday after clashing with black youths in Bristol, a police spokesman said. Six police vehicles were damaged.

Western military experts say the Soviet threat to put new weapons systems in Eastern Europe has more political than military importance because Moscow has had such nuclear-capable systems as the SS-21 rocket there for years.

The doctors seek a 100-percent increase over the starting salary of \$442 a month. The government has offered 40 percent.

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2 U.S. Journalists Die As Grenade Hits Car; Nicaraguans Blamed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — Two American journalists were killed when a rocket-propelled grenade fired by Nicaraguan troops across the Honduran border demolished their car, the U.S. Embassy said Wednesday. Nicaragua denied its soldiers were involved.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman, Robert Callahan, said Dial Torgerson, 55, of the Los Angeles Times and Richard Cross, 33, a freelance photographer, died Tuesday in the grenade attack.

Colonel César Elvir Sierra, the spokesman for the Honduran Army, said the journalists' Honduran driver was seriously injured.

The men had left Los Troyos, Honduras, and were attacked as they approached Cifuentes, less than two miles (3.2 kilometers) from the Nicaraguan border and 48 miles east of Tegucigalpa.

"Their vehicle could not have been mistaken for a military vehicle," Colonel Elvir Sierra said, noting that the car was white. He said Nicaraguan troops launched the grenade across the border.

Colonel Elvir Sierra said that gunfire came from the Nicaraguan side of the border, and that the Honduran Army retrieved the bodies from the car.

The Honduran Foreign Ministry

said originally that William McWhirter, the Caribbean bureau chief of Time magazine, had been killed in the attack. But Mr. McWhirter, interviewed in Miami, said, "I've never felt more alive."

Nicaragua, responding to a protest from Foreign Minister Edgar Pérez Barrios of Honduras, denied its troops were responsible for the attack.

"At no moment were attacks from Nicaraguan territory made toward Honduran soil," a Foreign Ministry communiqué said, "nor in the zones described by Foreign Minister Pérez Barrios, nor in any part of the border area with Honduras."

Nicaragua laments the tragic deaths of the U.S. journalists who fell victim to the criminal violence the U.S. government has unleashed in the Central American region, particularly along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border.

Mr. Torgerson is survived by two children, Christopher and Jordan Anne, by his first marriage, and his second wife, Lynda Schuster, a Wall Street Journal reporter based in Mexico City.

Mr. Cross, 33, who was not married, was working with Mr. Torgerson on assignment for the Times. He was a journalism graduate of Northwestern University and had worked for Newsweek magazine in Nicaragua during the Sandinist revolution and as a free-lance photographer in El Salvador.

Journalists often travel to Los Troyos because rebels in Honduras are fighting to overrun a Nicaraguan post across the border.



Dial Torgerson

Times, and in 1974, bureau chief in Nairobi. He moved to Jerusalem in 1976, before going to Mexico.

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Cooperation Has Not Yet Paid Off For Spain, González Says in U.S.

By Karen DeYoung
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain has indicated that his government is in no hurry to hold a promised referendum on Spain's withdrawal

from NATO, but he warned that "Spanish public opinion finds it incomprehensible" that military cooperation with the West has not paid off in increased economic cooperation.

Despite Spain's commitment to

Western defense, which Mr. González said was demonstrated by the recent five-year renewal of the agreement authorizing U.S. air and naval bases in his country, its long-standing request for membership in the European Community was again left pending at last weekend's EC summit, and U.S. markets "remain impenetrable and restrictive" for many Spanish products.

"It's the kind of thing that makes propaganda easy for the Communist Party," which attracts 4 percent to 7 percent of the Spanish electorate, Mr. González said Tuesday in a meeting with Washington Post editors and reporters.

"We haven't felt very much solidarity from the West."

During last year's electoral campaign, Mr. González's Spanish Socialist Workers' Party opposed NATO membership, sponsored by the previous communist administration, and proposed a national referendum on whether to withdraw.

Opinion polls have shown the majority of Spaniards would prefer to return to Spain's traditional neutrality.

Since their October victory, however, the Socialists have declined to call a referendum because of what Foreign Minister Fernando Morán López has called "existing East-West tensions" and a desire to build more friendly relations with the rest of Western Europe and the United States. But Mr. González has been under growing pressure from the left wing of his party and the Spanish Communists, who last week led a demonstration in Madrid of about 100,000 people demanding withdrawal from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

But with Mr. Anderson included as a third candidate, Mr. Mondale and Mr. Reagan are tied at 39 percent, with Mr. Anderson drawing 13 percent.

Mr. Anderson's present support from one of every eight voters is enough, the poll shows, to hurt seriously either of the two leading Democrats, Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota, the former vice president, and Senator John Glenn of Ohio.

Support for Mr. Mondale and Mr. Glenn has increased in recent weeks, and both lead President Ronald Reagan in two-way races. But the lead of each appears in a three-way race, with Mr. Anderson approaching almost all his support from the Democratic candidate.

Reagan Plan On Missiles Is Criticized

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The newly revised U.S. arms control proposal offers little chance of an agreement with the Soviet Union to curb the missile race, two former U.S. arms control directors testified on Wednesday.

"The theory seems to be that we can make the Soviet Union cry 'uncle' at the bargaining table by, for example, deploying 100 MXs and threatening to build still more," Paul C. Warnke, who was arms-control chief during the administration of former President Jimmy Carter, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"But this is not bargaining," Mr. Warnke said. "It is, instead, the arms race theory of arms control and it won't work."

Gerard C. Smith, who was the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in the Nixon administration, said: "The proposal seems to add up to an offer that the Soviets can easily refuse."

He added: "Have we not learned by past experience that one-sided proposals cannot work and will only kill time?"

Eugene V. Rostow, who was fired as director of the arms control agency by President Ronald Reagan in January, took a more optimistic view.

He said, "I welcome and mainly support the main lines" of the report of a presidential commission that recommended the changes.

Mr. Rostow said the commission had "had no practical alternative" to relying on the MX missile until a smaller, more mobile ground-based weapon could be perfected.

Changes in the Reagan-administration policy on arms control, moving away from the "zero option" that had drawn objections from the Soviet Union, were adopted by the administration after some lawmakers said they would not support development of the MX missile unless new initiatives were taken.

Mr. Smith, however, said he believed that the changes were illusory.

The administration got what it wanted on MX," Mr. Smith said.

Bush's Trip to Europe Starts Today in Britain

Reuters
WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush is scheduled to arrive in London on Thursday night for the start of a two-week trip in Europe to discuss U.S. policy in Central America and U.S.-Soviet negotiations on European missile reductions.

There is no special urgency for this trip, Mr. Bush said this week, but "it is important to the United States that we not take our friends for granted."

In January, Mr. Bush was sent by President Ronald Reagan to enlist support for U.S. arms control policy and to counter a widening anti-nuclear movement.

But now, Mr. Bush said, "I think the alliance is pretty well together on deployment" of new American nuclear missiles in Europe beginning late this year, "preferring not to, of course, but being firm in that position."

The trip, which will end July 7, will take him to Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Ireland and Iceland, which he did not visit in January. He will also make return visits to West Germany and Britain.

He said he hoped to persuade these nations of President Ronald Reagan's commitment to arms reduction.

"I will be well prepared to discuss that because I know how strongly he feels and a lot of people don't," he said.

Mr. Bush acknowledged he faced a difficult task in Denmark, where parliament is on record against deployment of the missiles. He called the Danish pack "a crack in an otherwise solid front," but said it would not stop deployment.

He withheld judgment on a proposal by Prime Minister Olof Palme of Sweden for a nuclear-free zone in Scandinavia.

United Press International
WASHINGTON — When President Ronald Reagan abandoned the "dense pack" basing mode for the MX missile, the House Armed Services Committee was able to cut almost \$400 million from the military construction budget.

Almost as quickly, the committee put \$400 million back in — this time for hometown projects sought by members of Congress, not the Department of Defense.

The projects, which the Pentagon opposes, range from relocating a gate to ease traffic in South Weymouth, Massachusetts, to the rebuilding of a municipal fire station in Grand Prairie, Texas.

"Some have greater merit than others, but it's very difficult to judge," said Representative Ronald V. Dellums, Democrat of California, chairman of the subcommittee on military installations and facilities.

In the absence of hard, objective criteria, it would seem you have to trust the credibility and the integrity and the judgment of the members."

By voice vote, the House of Representatives approved \$8 billion Tuesday in authorization and a little more than \$7 billion in appropriations for military construction.

While the total represents a small portion of the administration's requested \$280 billion for military spending in fiscal 1984, it offers a choice target for members of Congress looking to bring home federal dollars.

That, in turn, can make life difficult for American troops living in substandard housing needs, officials said, where no U.S. voters or contractors push for spending.

Not only did the change in MX fund the House this year authorized \$186.7 million more than the administration requested for domestic outlays and \$283.5 million less than it wanted for overseas spending.

Representative Thomas S. Foley of Washington, who is the House Democratic whip, explained the importance of military spending when he successfully appealed in committee for an additional \$22 million for Fairchild Air Force Base in Spokane.

However, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said the islands were not needed for that purpose.

Opinion polls have shown the majority of Spaniards would prefer to return to Spain's traditional neutrality.

One treaty, arising from overlapping claims involving fishing zones north of Samoa, leaves three islands in the sovereignty of the New Zealand territory of Tokelau, and confirms U.S. sovereignty over Swains Island. A second treaty sets a marine boundary between American Samoa and the Cook Islands to the southeast.

A third treaty gives four islands to Tuvalu, a island group north of Fiji formerly known as the Ellice Islands. A fourth treaty gives 14 islands to the republic of Kiribati, north of Tuvalu, formerly the Gilbert Islands.

Among objections raised in the long debate over the treaties — three were submitted in 1980 — was the argument that the land might be used for military bases.

However, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said the islands were not needed for that purpose.

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From February to May the association received an average of about 8,000 ballots on each of the eight issues.

In the question on the arms race, 74 percent of the respondents said that they favored an immediate mutual freeze on nuclear weapons,

Mr. Bush will also seek support for U.S. efforts to resist leftist guerrillas in Central America, a policy he considers greatly misunderstood in Europe.

Three of every four American dollars going to Central America are in the form of economic aid, he said, adding that the United States is not seeking a military solution.

"It is a policy that deserves widespread support and needs to be articulated," he added. "I feel what we're doing is right, and quite clearly some of our good friends don't agree."

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But now, Mr. Bush said, "I think the alliance is pretty well together on deployment" of new American nuclear missiles in Europe beginning late this year, "preferring not to, of course, but being firm in that position."

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Spirit Not Too Sure

Dissent. President Reagan seems to think, should speak in a pale and patriotic voice. He told a group of students outside the White House last week, "You have a responsibility and right to speak out about your concerns... We have that right because we're Americans. But let us always remember, with that privilege goes a responsibility to be right."

A responsibility to be right? In five words Mr. Reagan expounds a philosophy of government considerably more authoritarian than democratic — as if there were a right answer, as if patriotic students could find it if only they paid attention. Teachers know the beginning of wisdom comes when students realize

that in a healthy society citizens can find any number of roads to Jerusalem.

The speech of dissent is not founded on a duty to be right but on the freedom to be wrong. It is by hearing and judging answers, not pre-judging rightness, that a society gropes toward progress. A responsibility to be right? The words grate against those of another public figure who spoke on the same theme during World War II's dark days. Compare Mr. Reagan's approach with that of Judge Learned Hand, expressed in a 1944 speech in Central Park: "The spirit of liberty is the spirit which is not too sure that it is right."

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Volcker, Continued

The Right Choice ...

President Reagan made the right choice in deciding to keep Paul Volcker as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Mr. Volcker is a proven defender of the dollar and a skillful leader in a time of tension in international banking. His Fed has waged a successful battle against double-digit inflation. While the president and Congress were reducing taxes but not spending, the Fed chairman used the only defense: tight money leading to high interest rates that deepened and prolonged the recession. He bears no blame for the pain of that recession.

With inflation under control, at least for the moment, Mr. Volcker can be counted on to keep a cautious hand on money restraints, supporting recovery while averting a new round of inflation. If Congress approves his new term, as it should, the American public, financial markets and debtor nations will be well served. Some too-loyal counselors urged President Reagan to supplant President Carter's appointee with "his own man," implying that the White House could thus avoid blame for the 1980-1981 recession. But Mr. Reagan and the country have a greater stake in Mr. Volcker's proven independence. There was no better candidate at hand.

In endorsing Mr. Volcker's chairmanship, however, Congress ought to reflect on the anomalous institution he heads and the extraordinary power he wields. This unelected official's influence on the economy through monetary policy rivals anything the president and Congress may do when they decide how much to spend and tax. The Fed chairman

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

... for a Difficult Term

Paul Volcker's second term as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board is likely to be even more difficult than his first. While President Reagan is entitled to applause for good sense in offering the appointment, Mr. Volcker demours real courage in accepting it.

Had he left now he would have been remembered as the central banker who brought inflation under control when a succession of presidents and Congresses had failed. The consumer price index was rising at a rate of 13 percent a year when he took office in the summer of 1979; so far this year it has been just over 3 percent. When Mexico's currency almost collapsed under the weight of its foreign debts last year, a rapid and effective international response organized chiefly by Mr. Volcker prevented disaster. All that made a very adequate record on which to retire.

And the next four years? It is easier to bring inflation down at the price of a severe recession than to keep it down while promoting a recovery. As for the foreign debts, since last summer governments and banks have done a good deal of work to prevent, in the short term, the disaster of cumulative defaults, but for the longer haul nothing has improved. There are signs that the financial strains on some of the borrowers are increasing.

Everybody's favorite way out is steady eco-

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Reagan Sticks With Volcker

There is no basic disagreement between the president of the United States and the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board on the goal to be achieved: a recovery without inflation. Mr. Reagan demonstrated both good sense and prudence in recognizing that.

— *Le Monde (Paris)*.

"The president is taking a risk here," said a White House official, commenting on the appointment of Paul Volcker to the helm of the world's most powerful monetary authority. "This is the guy who a lot of people think wrecked Jimmy Carter." This is also the guy

— *The Guardian (London)*.

FROM OUR JUNE 23 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Shah to Get Ultimatum

TEHERAN — At the sitting of the National Assembly several members severely attacked the Cabinet, declaring that it was not able to act in a straightforward manner for fear of the Shah and that it produces useless delay by declaring itself not competent to deal with matters in which the Shah is directly concerned. It is intended to send an ultimatum to the Shah calling upon him to disband the army concentrated at Baghshah without the sanction of the Minister of War, and allowing him twenty-four hours in which to do so.

1933: Germany Bans Socialists

BERLIN — The Socialist Party, which until the coming of Hitler was the strongest political organization in Germany, has been banned throughout the Reich by a government decree. The ban is as thorough as that which was launched at the Communist Party as soon as the National Socialists attained power. Socialist deputies in the Reichstag and state parliaments forfeit their seats, and their pay is stopped immediately. No Socialist periodicals can be published. Property and funds belonging to the party will be confiscated.

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Saving Space Makes Sense

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — A passage in the generally tough speech by Foreign Minister Andre Gromyko last week contains what may be a crucial new arms control offer by the Kremlin. He said the Soviet Union was willing not only to ban weapons in space but to agree on banning the use of force in or from space.

The initial response from the White House, which affirmed American interest in discussing the implications of space-based defense against nuclear ballistic missiles, seems to have missed this vital distinction.

A ban on the use of force in or from space would head off the imminent leap in the arms race to deployment of anti-satellite weapons. It is a minute to midnight in this contest — not, as with laser weapons, a generation away.

The Russians have already tested a satellite killer. The United States plans a test this fall. A panel of U.S. scientists with extensive experience in defense judged the Soviet weapon a "cumbersome and inefficient system in comparison to the mobile, F-15-based U.S. system."

The panel, sponsored by the Union of Concerned Scientists, proposed to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on May 18 a draft treaty to block both sides from this dangerous plunge into the first phase of star wars. Their draft deserves urgent attention.

Moscow has already proposed a truce at the United Nations, but it is inadequate from the American point of view since it prohibits only "weapons in orbit." A series of U.S.-Soviet talks was launched during the Carter administration, but they broke down after the invasion of Afghanistan just as the negotiations were getting to the core issues. Since then both sides have pushed ahead with development.

As Thomas Karas points out in a lucid, informative book, "The New High Ground," space has been militarized for 25 years. So far, however, it contains only electronic eyes and ears for ground-based weapons. Anti-satellite systems are certain to be the first arms in space if they are not forestalled by mutual agreement.

An argument has gone on for years about whether anti-satellite systems would be good or bad for the United States. Those who favor them talk of the need to "shape the military competition" with the Russians. They argue that nuclear weapons inhibit the use of American force on

Earth, causing a "creeping paralysis of will ... to defend ourselves or our interests." They consider space safer for war.

The quote is from a 1981 study by Lieutenant Colonel Barry Watts and Major Lance Lord, now officers of the Air Force Space Command. It is reported in the Karas book.

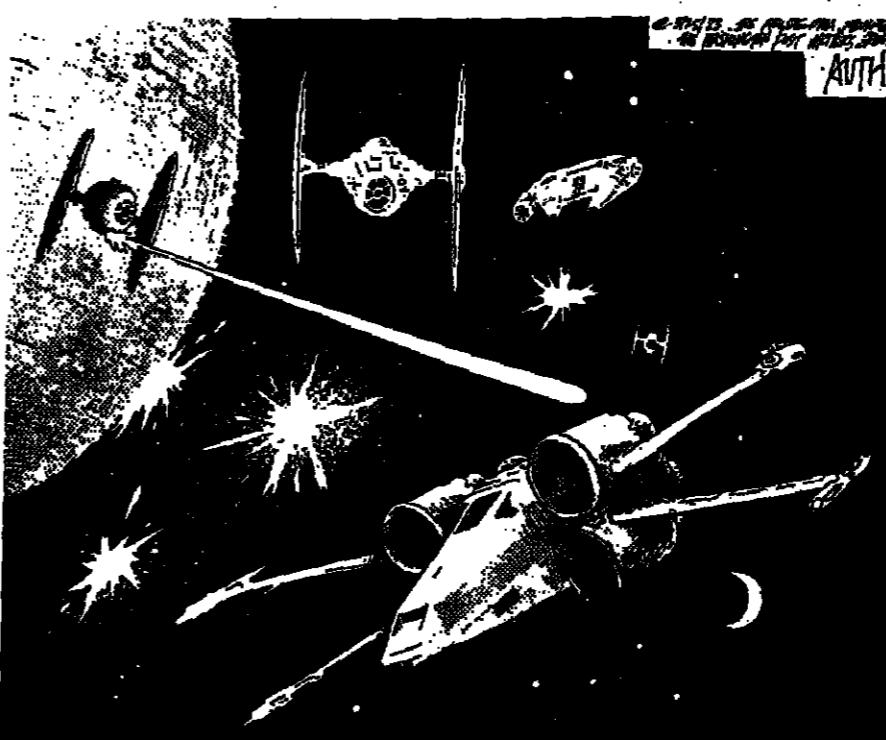
The book also cites Brigadier General Ralph Jacobson telling a House subcommittee in 1981 that the United States "has a legitimate need for an ASAT capacity to remove the current sanctity of space."

Those who think this is a mindless risk point out that America also enjoys such "sanctuary status." It is a great deal more dependent on its satellites for defense than the Russians with their vast continental communications.

If military parlance, satellites are very "soft," vulnerable to attack in all kinds of ways that would be relatively cheap to mount. U.S. atomic tests in the 1950s showed, unexpectedly, that the satellites could practically all be disabled by a big nuclear burst in space. But that would ruin the sky monitors of both sides.

So the focus is on selective weapons. Success-

ful ASATs could paralyze the strategic defense of either country without ever touching a missile. Therefore, once they are available, there would be a terrible temptation to suspect deliberate attack and retaliate on Earth if important



satellites went dead without explanation. That increases the danger of nuclear war by accident.

The United States is confident that it is now ahead in the relevant technology. But the scientists opposed to ASATs are convinced that the Russians could catch up.

There are measures that could be taken to strengthen the defense of key satellites. But they would be costly and uncertain and they risk being leap-frogged by fairly simple new offensive measures. The only way to stop a new spiral would be to agree on banning ASATs now.

The central provision in the American scientists' draft is this: "No weapon that can destroy, damage, render incapable or change the flight trajectory of space objects can be tested in space, or against space objects."

Mr. Gromyko's speech appeared to signal readiness to accept this prohibition.

If President Reagan is serious about arms control, which the Scowcroft commission said America must be, he should offer a test moratorium and immediate talks not just on anti-missile defense technologies but on ASATs as well.

The draft treaty is an excellent start. As Mr. Karas writes, "We can't hope to make the Earth safe from warfare by moving combat into space. Military systems in space are designed to produce military advantages on the ground."

The New York Times

In Britain the Party of the Left Is in Eclipse

By Christopher Hitchens

WAshington — The British Labor Party used to call itself "the party of conscience and reform." When such parties lose elections, there is usually a way to excuse the defeat. In postwar years on past reverses, Labor spokesmen have blamed Britain's predominantly conservative press or, in cases where they have lost office, Britain's predominantly conservative civil service.

This time they will presumably blame "the Falklands factor" or even "the Foot factor." But this time there really are no alibis. What happened to Labor on June 8 was not so much a defeat as an eclipse.

This is not to say that Labor will cease to exist as a party. Its tradition is too strong for that. But like the Liberals after 1924, it may have to face the fact that it will never again form the government of Britain except, perhaps, as part of a coalition.

What other conclusion can be drawn, when one reflects that nearly half of the trade union vote, and one-third of the unemployed vote, went to Margaret Thatcher? Or when one observes that, for the second election the Tories took a large majority of the young first-time voters?

Even in the case of the only significant anti-Thatcher revival, which took place among Roman Catholic voters in Northern Ireland, the effect

was to unseat Labor's only ally in the province, Gerry Fitz of the Social Democratic Labor Party.

Labor is, quite simply, failing to reproduce itself.

The rising generation will not grow up thinking of it as the party that inaugurated the welfare state, brought dignity to the workplace and gave independence to India. They will see it as an outmoded political machine, committed to the defense of declining and backward industries and resting on the patronage of protectionist and bureaucratic trade unions.

It is also clear now that, whatever final shape it may assume, Britain is going to have a sizable center party. In the past the Liberal-inclined middle class had no real choice but to ally with organized labor in order to keep out the Tories. Only a few years ago, under the opportunist but skillful leadership of Harold Wilson, Labor was so successful among academics, professionals and white-collar trades that it was being termed "the natural party of government." That now seems an epoch away.

Even the excuse for this debacle are revealing. The Falklands war and Michael Foot are not "factors" to be explained, like bolts from the blue. If a party completely misjudges a na-

tional emergency, or chooses an obvious incompetent as its candidate for the premiership, it deserves to be gaoed as unfit to govern.

Until recently the Liberal Party was referred to scornfully as being on the "Celtic fringe" — an allusion to the existence on the Scottish and Welsh margins of British politics.

Now the Liberals and their allies are back in the heartlands and it is Labor that has been driven into the fringes — into areas of declining coal, steel and textiles, where an aging workforce clings doggedly to the one-time party of the working class.

The current interest in the disaster

has focused on whether Labor was too radical in its campaign. The right and center of the party will argue that a "more moderate" approach would have been successful, while some on the left will argue that an even more full-blooded socialist manifesto was needed. This wrangle is basically futile because it ignores the fact that the electorate regards Labor in any guise as increasingly and fundamentally inconvening.

It will result after a decent interval, in the emergence of Neil Kinnock, a glib and agile young center-leftist, as a compromise candidate. Nothing will have been learned. And

yet it would be a mistake to assume that the British people are necessarily becoming more conservative.

A majority of them, for instance,

have told the opinion polls on several occasions that they oppose the deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing missiles on their soil. Among women and minorities, and in the universities, there is quite a vigorous radical culture. It is just that Britain no longer possesses a party that organizes dissent, unites the poor and has a vision of the future. When it comes to Mrs. Thatcher's establishment, she wanted to reject that fanatical but did not know how.

Her definition of national recovery is illusory, even menacing. But the Labor Party, in its present form and in any likely future one, offers an image of Britain's decline rather than an answer to it.

The writer is the Washington correspondent of The Nation.

In France the Left's Parties Govern Securely

By William Pfaff

PARIS — France is sometimes spoken of as ungovernable. It is actually a heavily governed and closely regulated nation. There is a rule for every contingency — even for who shall prevail: people disagree over whether to open the window in a Paris bus (the passenger who wants the window closed). In fits of romanticism, the French have periodically tried to throw off this off.

May 1968 was one such occasion. May 1981 was another, when voters turned to the Socialists and Communists to solve, without tears, a world economic crisis, giving everyone a better life. This goal the Socialists and Communists have, of course,

achieved. Their government has become seriously unpopular. But the opposition remains unpopular, too. After two years of squandered opportunities, imprudent decisions and policy reversals, there is little confidence in the Socialists' ability to solve the country's problems, but there is also little enthusiasm for going back to what existed before.

When the Socialists formed their government in 1981, there were members apprehensive of a "Chinese scenario" in which the unseated right backed by the United States — the latter being credited with a universal willingness to intervene against governments of the left — would "destabilize" France so as to return to power.

Today the Socialists are in power. They are undeniably people in the opposition who would like to try this if they could think how.

But the institutions of the Fifth Republic are very solid, and there are a lot of policemen in France. They might also move toward the right, setting up a new government

deteriorating economic situation and consequent popular discontent.

According to the latest figures the outlook is for business recession. This, despite their difficulties with inflation and deficit, the French have not until now really experienced.

The Communists must wish that instead of turning toward the center, Mr. Mitterrand would go left. There is much support inside the Socialist Party, as well as among the Communists, for the argument that France can be reborn by heavily stimulating the economy behind protective barriers. The dire consequences of this for the European world trading system are disregarded.

The opposition, of course, wants Mr. Mitterrand to call new legislative elections. They say his mandate, morally, has already expired, since during the past year local elections and the opinion polls have gone decisively against the left.

But the constitution of the Fifth Republic does not consider moral

mandates, only political ones, and the French people, in full knowledge of what they were doing, voted in 1981 to be governed by a Socialist president for the following seven years and by a Socialist-dominated legislature for the next five.

The Saudis Should Be Reassessed

By Jacob Goldberg



Mogens Glistrup arriving at the Danish Supreme Court for sentencing Wednesday.

Danish Anti-Tax Leader Gets 3 Years

The Associated Press

COPENHAGEN — The Danish Supreme Court sentenced Mogens Glistrup, a tax protester and member of parliament, to three years in prison Wednesday for tax evasion and fined him 1 million kroner (\$110,000), apparently ending nine years of litigation in three courts.

Speaking to hundreds of supporters outside the court, he vowed "to fight this injustice as long as I breathe."

The Supreme Court was more lenient than a lower panel, which had sentenced Mr. Glistrup, 57, to four years' imprisonment and a fine of 4 million kroner. In addition to the fine, the Su-

preme Court ordered him to pay legal costs and back taxes of 5 million kroner.

The Folketing, Denmark's parliament, is expected to convene within weeks to remove Mr. Glistrup, founder of the anti-tax Progress Party, so he can return to prison.

In 1971, the Danish finance minister resigned for health reasons when it was learned that Mr. Glistrup, a millionaire lawyer, had paid no income tax for years. He rode a wave of taxpayer discontent into the Folketing in the 1973 elections, and at one time his party was second largest in the parliament.

He called tax evaders "patriots doing a dangerous job."

UN's Probe Focuses on Iran Damage

By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — A United Nations inquiry into civilian damage in the Gulf war reports more extensively on Iran's suffering than Iraq's.

The document, to be made public this week, could open the door to a negotiated settlement of the deadlocked 33-month conflict, diplomats here said.

Iran sought international recognition of its suffering as a condition for serious bargaining. Some diplomats think the latest investigation might give Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's government an excuse to call on the UN to oversee peace talks.

The 42-page report avoids generalizations or direct comparisons of the suffering on the two sides, but it devotes 26 pages to damage in 11 Iranian cities and towns and has 13 pages that deal with seven places in Iraq.

The study more often finds evidence to support Iranian than Iraqi claims. The investigation team examined only those sites selected by the two governments.

Iran's representative here, Said Rajaei-Khorasani, said he had not seen the report, but he hinted that it might make a negotiated settlement possible. "It can, but I don't think it necessarily does," he said. "I have to see how the Security Council reacts. If mediation of an international body is to start at all, it must be on the initiative of the Security Council."

There is little doubt among diplomats here that Iraq wants to end the conflict. It has turned to the Security Council three times, and on each occasion the council has unanimously called for a cease-fire, troop withdrawals and negotiations. Iran has ignored all these resolutions.

Diplomats here doubt that the Security Council could do much more than cite the UN report as evidence of civilian suffering and direct Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to offer his services as a mediator.

Iraq's delegate, Riyadh al-Qaysi, would not discuss the inquiry's consequences for a negotiated settlement. He did say he was not surprised that the documents reported more damage in Iran. "After all, we have been fighting on Iranian territory," he said.

The investigation was conducted by a four-man team led by Brigadier Timothy K. Dibbene of Oman, the secretary-general's military adviser. The project was begun at Iran's request.

The team was in Iran from May 21 to 26 and in Iraq from May 28 to 30. The other members were Iqbal Riza, a UN political officer, and two Swedes, Ake Persson of the Swedish National Defense Research Institute and Lieutenant Colonel Bertil Mattsson, commander of an artillery regiment.

Report Blames Official For Crash in Malaysia

BENTONG, Malaysia — Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali bin Shafee of Malaysia has been accused by a coroner of responsibility for a plane crash last year in which two men were killed.

The coroner said the minister was negligent in allowing the plane to fly a cloud-filled route when neither he nor the co-pilot was qualified to fly in poor visibility using instruments.

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Sheraton Hotels Worldwide

French Coalition Shows Signs of Wear

Mitterrand's Ties to Communists Hurt by Vote Scandal, 'Peace' Rally

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — There are signs that the French Communist Party is becoming a more difficult, more uncomfortable element for President François Mitterrand to control within the framework of his Socialist-led government.

In the last week, the Socialists found themselves obliged to offer tacit support for the Communists, junior partners in Mr. Mitterrand's cabinet, after a court ruled that the Communists stuffed ballot boxes in 12 cities in municipal elections in March.

On Sunday, the Communist Party led a "peace" rally whose largely anti-NATO themes are regarded by the Socialist leadership as contradicting the positions of Mr. Mitterrand that stress Soviet attempts at regional nuclear domination.

The rally, attended by 50,000 to 100,000 people, according to police estimates, was avoided not only by some French pacifist groups who questioned the demonstration's potential pro-Soviet orientation.

But the much deeper concern of the Socialists came in relation to the electoral fraud cases, a scandal that involves the reversal of Communist victories in three communities in the Paris area, designation of opposition states as the winners and the organizing of new elections in nine small cities where the Communists held power.

The new voting orders, issued last week by the Administrative Court, touch as well on six cities held by the Socialists and non-Communist leftist parties and five won by moderate and conservative parties.

But national attention focused almost exclusively on the decisions to reverse three elections because of patent cheating. All are in traditional strongholds of the Communists. The judgments were described as the first of their kind in French electoral history.

The abolition of metropolitan councils may be more difficult. These include the Greater London Council and six others in Britain's larger cities. Although controlled by Labor, the councils also have members who are Conservatives or from the centrist alliance of Liberals and Social Democrats.

In London, the Conservative GLC leader has already criticized his party's proposals, warning among other things of the consequences of putting 26,000 municipal employees on the streets. Anticipating such reactions, the government said in Wednesday's speech that a London Transport Authority would be created to pick up many of the council's existing functions. Others would be parceled out elsewhere.

For the most part, the legislation unveiled Wednesday had been tipped in advance. Plans for selling-off of such major enterprises as British Telecom, the country's telecommunications company, were already under way when Mrs. Thatcher dissolved Parliament in May and called an election. Because the groundwork has been done, denationalization should proceed swiftly.

On foreign policy, the speech underscored Conservative support for Reagan administration proposals on nuclear arms; it pledged to go ahead with plans to buy U.S.-made submarine-launched Trident missiles.

One of the most controversial pieces of business in the upcoming session will be a vote on whether to restore capital punishment for certain categories of murders. This vote would be on a non-party basis.

The individual municipal returns are expected to receive unusual attention.

Much of the press interest in them is likely to relate to the relationship between the Communist and Socialist parties, particularly as the Socialists' discomfort with racism in which they must support Communist candidates found support by the courts.

Rabat to Study A-Plant

The Associated Press

RABAT, Morocco — France and

Morocco agreed Wednesday to study the feasibility of introducing

nuclear energy in Morocco. The

possibility of building a nuclear

plant, with French technology and

financing, has been under discussion since President François Mitterrand visited Rabat in January.

Until now, Mr. Mitterrand has been given considerable credit for controlling the Communists with a kind of artful contempt.

As members of his government, they have been largely useful in keeping a hold on Communist-led labor unions as the government has moved away from social spending programs and toward a deflationary strategy that is meant to cut inflation and lessen purchasing power.

Because the Socialist Party has an absolute majority of seats in the National Assembly, Mr. Mitterrand has been able to state policy positions, such as describing the Soviet Union as the main threat to French independence in the government's defense bill.

The Communists' silent acceptance of this seems to show them to be more interested in staying in government than pressing issues of economic or political ideology.

The Socialists have been asking themselves how long this interest will remain firm.

One Socialist, acknowledging

that the peace rally Sunday was hardly welcome, dismissed its significance with the remark that the Communist Party was just going through the motions for its own self-respect, just as the party leader, Georges Marchais, complained after the Williamsburg economic summit meeting about Mr. Mitterrand signing a security declaration.

The uncomfortable municipal returns of the next months, many political observers here believe, may help to convince the Communists where their future lies. A series of poor results is thought likely to push the party toward more militant positions and an exit from government.

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1983

WALL STREET WATCH

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN

Some Brokerages Still Back Kodak Despite Weak Earnings Picture

NEW YORK — In the midst of the most dynamic bull market of the postwar era, Eastman Kodak has won top honors — as the consistently worst performing stock among the 30 issues in the Dow Jones industrial average. The action of Kodak's shares has reflected lower company profit, as well as reduced earnings forecasts by Wall Street analysts.

Tuesday, Kodak closed at 70, down 3%, on the New York Stock Exchange. Its price has ranged between 63% and 98% in the last 52 weeks.

This multibillion blue chip has been an obvious disappointment recently to many of its followers. Yet, despite the stock's relatively ragged price performance, some brokerage houses still give Kodak good marks for prospects.

Merrill Lynch, for example, gives the stock an outright "buy" rating. And Tuesday, Martin D. Sasa, who heads M.D. Sasa Investors Services, said, "I've started buying Kodak at around current prices since I see a significant earnings rebound in 1984."

Such optimism, however, is far from universal. On Tuesday, the trust department of a major New York City bank said that earlier this year, it disposed of all Kodak holdings in pension and profit-sharing accounts under its management.

In a somewhat similar vein, Standard & Poor's Outlook removed Kodak in May from its cornerstone portfolio, described as "foundation stocks for long-term gains." Kodak had appeared on this select list since 1971. Even when Kodak tumbled from a record price of 151% in 1973 to as low as 52 the next year, it remained a suggested "foundation stock" of the investment advisory service.

For S&P, the disappointing first-quarter earnings released in early May by Kodak evidently touched off a new appraisal of the giant photographic company.

Kodak reported first-quarter profit of 30 cents a share, down from \$1.12 a share in the comparable 1982 period. Quarterly sales slipped to \$2.13 billion from \$2.25 billion. The earnings slump reflected, among other factors, heavy nonrecurring costs related to a retirement and employee-separation program instituted by the company to reduce labor costs.

Worst Dow Component

The stock market record speaks for itself. For the 52 weeks ended last Friday, Kodak's shares edged ahead by 2.2 percent. The next poorest gain shown by the 30 stocks in the Dow industrial average was General Foods, up 21.4 percent. Kodak's share price dropped 17 percent for the last six months and 5.2 percent in the last month. In both cases, it also ranked as the most laggard performer among all Dow components.

The S&P Outlook noted that, in addition to certain nonrecurring costs, the "shortfall" in Kodak's first-quarter profit reflected "lower foreign sales, the impact of foreign-currency translations, higher labor and material costs, and increased depreciation charges."

As recently as April 1982, Wall Street's consensus earnings forecast for Kodak in 1983 exceeded \$10 a share. Eugene G. Glazer of Dean Witter Reynolds noted Tuesday, "Then, last spring, analysts began to cut their estimates," he said. "In recent weeks, forecasts of lower estimates have accelerated."

Last week, for example, Mr. Glazer reduced his own profit projections to \$5.20 a share for 1983 and to \$7.30 a share for next year. Earlier, on May 6, he cut his earnings estimates for 1983 to \$5.75 a share from \$7. At the same time, the analyst lowered 1984 estimates to \$7.80 a share from \$9. Kodak earned \$7.12 a share last year and \$7.66 a share in 1981.

Although first-quarter profit was abnormally depressed, certain negative factors, such as the strength of the U.S. dollar against foreign currencies, are expected to influence results for the rest of the year. Overseas operations are very important to Kodak. Last year, they accounted for 40 percent of sales and 16 percent of operating profit.

Long-Term Optimism

Still, Mr. Glazer believes that "the long-term outlook continues highly favorable" for the company. As a result, he attaches a "buy-hold" rating to Kodak. "I would be positive on the stock around current price levels," he said.

Among other analysts, Peter Enderlin of Smith Barney, Harris Upham also cut his profit estimates late last week following earlier reductions made in April. He now projects earnings at \$5.35 a share for this year and at \$7 a share for 1984. Smith Barney, which formerly had regarded Kodak as a "buy" for long-term growth, currently views the stock as a "hold."

Merrill Lynch, which predicts that Kodak will have "several new promising product introductions" in the future, estimates profits this year at \$6.10 a share and next year at \$7.40 a share.

In terms of future products, Mr. Glazer of Dean Witter thinks that within two to three years Kodak will make possible electronic playback of conventional photographs, as well as electronic photofinishing processes to enhance the quality of color prints.

The New York Times

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for June 22, excluding bank service charges.									
	U.S.	£	DM	FRF	DM	DM	DM	DM	DM
Austria	2.922	4.51	111.52	373.98	1.182	1.182	1.182	1.182	1.182
Belgium	2.941	7.12	20.887	64.648	1.182	1.182	1.182	1.182	1.182
France	2.922	3.62	—	—	33.32	1.182	1.182	1.182	1.182
London	1.2254	—	—	—	1.182	1.182	1.182	1.182	1.182
Madrid	1.4945	2.02	110.42	373.98	1.182	1.182	1.182	1.182	1.182
New York	1.2905	—	29.17	104.57	1.182	1.182	1.182	1.182	1.182
Paris	1.2919	—	29.66	1.182	0.057	0.056	0.056	0.056	0.056
Zurich	2.9833	3.784	201.81	745.75	1.182	1.182	1.182	1.182	1.182
TSICU	0.8952	0.8723	2.6251	8.0778	1.182	1.182	1.182	1.182	1.182
TSB	1.0717	0.7013	2.6251	8.1354	1.182	1.182	1.182	1.182	1.182

1 Sterling = 1.2233 Irish £.
(a) Commercial firms (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Units of 100 (d) Units of 1,000
N.D. not quoted; N.A. not available.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	Dollar	DM	Swiss	French	British	French	ECU	SDR	
1.00% - 1.05%	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14
1.05% - 1.10%	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14
1.10% - 1.15%	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14
1.15% - 1.20%	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14
1.20% - 1.25%	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14
1.25% - 1.30%	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14
1.30% - 1.35%	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14
1.35% - 1.40%	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14
1.40% - 1.45%	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14
1.45% - 1.50%	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14
1.50% - 1.55%	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14
1.55% - 1.60%	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14
1.60% - 1.65%	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14
1.65% - 1.70%	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14
1.70% - 1.75%	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14
1.75% - 1.80%	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14
1.80% - 1.85%	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14
1.85% - 1.90%	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14
1.90% - 1.95%	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14
1.95% - 2.00%	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14
2.00% - 2.05%	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 - 12.14
2.05% - 2.10%	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	5.16 - 5.14	12.16 - 12.14	12.16 -			

Wednesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street
Chase.

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on June 20, 1983: U.S. \$100.63.

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, June 2

New York Industrial Index Fund N.V.

Notice is hereby that an Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will take place on

the offices of the Company at John B. Gorsiraweg 6, Willemstad, Curaçao, Nether-
lands Antilles, on 14th July 1983 at 10.00 a.m. The agenda and the Annual Report
will be available for inspection at the above address.

1982 are available for inspection at the
from the Paying Agent mentioned here

Caribbean Management Company

U.S. \$150,000,000

Floating Rate Capital Notes 1990



In accordance with the provisions of the Notes notice is hereby given that for the six months interest period from 23rd June, 1983 to 23rd December, 1983 the Notes will carry an Interest Rate of 10½% per annum. The interest payable on the relevant interest payment date 23rd December, 1983 against Coupon No. 11 will be

By Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, London
Agent Bank

Non Banks

Open High Low Close Chg.

Grains

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT					
Jul 100.00	99.50	99.50	99.25	99.25	-0.00
Sep 100.75	100.75	100.50	100.25	100.25	-0.00
Oct 100.50	100.50	100.25	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Nov 100.25	100.25	100.00	99.75	99.75	-0.00
Dec 100.00	100.00	99.75	99.50	99.50	-0.00
Mar 100.25	100.25	100.00	99.75	99.75	-0.00
May 100.50	100.50	100.25	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Jul 100.75	100.75	100.50	100.25	100.25	-0.00
Prev. sales 45,515					
Prev. day's open int 151,200, up 1,460.					
CORN					
Jul 100.00	100.00	99.75	99.50	99.50	-0.00
Sep 100.25	100.25	100.00	99.75	99.75	-0.00
Oct 100.00	100.00	99.75	99.50	99.50	-0.00
Nov 100.25	100.25	100.00	99.75	99.75	-0.00
Dec 100.50	100.50	100.25	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Mar 100.75	100.75	100.50	100.25	100.25	-0.00
May 101.00	101.00	100.75	100.50	100.50	-0.00
Jul 101.25	101.25	101.00	100.75	100.75	-0.00
Prev. sales 45,515					
Prev. day's open int 151,200, up 1,460.					
Soybeans					
Jul 100.00	100.00	99.75	99.50	99.50	-0.00
Sep 100.25	100.25	100.00	99.75	99.75	-0.00
Oct 100.00	100.00	99.75	99.50	99.50	-0.00
Nov 100.25	100.25	100.00	99.75	99.75	-0.00
Dec 100.50	100.50	100.25	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Mar 100.75	100.75	100.50	100.25	100.25	-0.00
May 101.00	101.00	100.75	100.50	100.50	-0.00
Jul 101.25	101.25	101.00	100.75	100.75	-0.00
Prev. sales 45,515					
Prev. day's open int 151,200, up 1,460.					
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Jul 100.00	100.00	99.75	99.50	99.50	-0.00
Sep 100.25	100.25	100.00	99.75	99.75	+0.00
Oct 100.00	100.00	99.75	99.50	99.50	-0.00
Nov 100.25	100.25	100.00	99.75	99.75	-0.00
Dec 100.50	100.50	100.25	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Mar 100.75	100.75	100.50	100.25	100.25	-0.00
May 101.00	101.00	100.75	100.50	100.50	-0.00
Jul 101.25	101.25	101.00	100.75	100.75	-0.00
Prev. sales 45,515					
Prev. day's open int 151,200, up 1,460.					
SOYBEAN OIL					
Jul 100.00	100.00	99.75	99.50	99.50	-0.00
Sep 100.25	100.25	100.00	99.75	99.75	+0.00
Oct 100.00	100.00	99.75	99.50	99.50	-0.00
Nov 100.25	100.25	100.00	99.75	99.75	-0.00
Dec 100.50	100.50	100.25	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Mar 100.75	100.75	100.50	100.25	100.25	-0.00
May 101.00	101.00	100.75	100.50	100.50	-0.00
Jul 101.25	101.25	101.00	100.75	100.75	-0.00
Prev. sales 45,515					
Prev. day's open int 151,200, up 1,460.					
DATES					
Jul 100.00	100.00	99.75	99.50	99.50	-0.00
Sep 100.25	100.25	100.00	99.75	99.75	+0.00
Oct 100.00	100.00	99.75	99.50	99.50	-0.00
Nov 100.25	100.25	100.00	99.75	99.75	-0.00
Dec 100.50	100.50	100.25	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Mar 100.75	100.75	100.50	100.25	100.25	-0.00
May 101.00	101.00	100.75	100.50	100.50	-0.00
Jul 101.25	101.25	101.00	100.75	100.75	-0.00
Prev. sales 45,515					
Prev. day's open int 151,200, up 1,460.					
Livestock					
CATTLE					
Aug 100.00	100.00	99.75	99.50	99.50	-0.00
Sep 100.25	100.25	100.00	99.75	99.75	+0.00
Oct 100.00	100.00	99.75	99.50	99.50	-0.00
Nov 100.25	100.25	100.00	99.75	99.75	-0.00
Dec 100.50	100.50	100.25	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Mar 100.75	100.75	100.50	100.25	100.25	-0.00
May 101.00	101.00	100.75	100.50	100.50	-0.00
Jul 101.25	101.25	101.00	100.75	100.75	-0.00
PEEDER CATTLE					
Aug 100.00	100.00	99.75	99.50	99.50	-0.00
Sep 100.25	100.25	100.00	99.75	99.75	+0.00
Oct 100.00	100.00	99.75	99.50	99.50	-0.00
Nov 100.25	100.25	100.00	99.75	99.75	-0.00
Dec 100.50	100.50	100.25	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Mar 100.75	100.75	100.50	100.25	100.25	-0.00
May 101.00	101.00	100.75	100.50	100.50	-0.00
Jul 101.25	101.25	101.00	100.75	100.75	-0.00
PORK BELLY					
Aug 100.00	100.00	99.75	99.50	99.50	-0.00
Sep 100.25	100.25	100.00	99.75	99.75	+0.00
Oct 100.00	100.00	99.75	99.50	99.50	-0.00
Nov 100.25	100.25	100.00	99.75	99.75	-0.00
Dec 100.50	100.50	100.25	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Mar 100.75	100.75	100.50	100.25	100.25	-0.00
May 101.00	101.00	100.75	100.50	100.50	-0.00
Jul 101.25	101.25	101.00	100.75	100.75	-0.00
ADVERTISMENT					
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS					
June 22, 1983					
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations: (a) daily; (b) weekly; (m) monthly; (s)—regular; (iv) (i)—irregular.					
All-MANAGEMENT CO. S.A.	\$123.50				
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd.	\$100.00				
B-1) Baerndorf	\$100.00				
B-2) Glarner	\$100.00				
B-3) Stocker	\$100.00				
BANTH VON ERNST & Cie AG/BZB/Switzerland	\$100.00				
B-1) Crossover Fund	\$100.00				
B-2) UniTrust	\$100.00				
B-3) UniTrust Int'l Fund	\$100.00				
B-4) UniTrust Inv. Fund	\$100.00				
B-5) UniTrust Inv. Fund	\$100.00				
B-6) UniTrust Inv. Fund	\$100.00				
B-7) UniTrust Inv. Fund	\$100.00				
B-8) UniTrust Inv. Fund	\$100.00				
B-9) UniTrust Inv. Fund	\$100.00				
B-10) UniTrust Inv. Fund	\$100.00				
B-11) UniTrust Inv. Fund	\$100.00				
B-12) UniTrust Inv. Fund	\$100.00				
B-13) UniTrust Inv. Fund	\$100.00				
B-14) UniTrust Inv. Fund	\$100.00				
B-15) UniTrust Inv. Fund	\$100.00				
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SPORTS

Carl Lewis: Jumping for Joy

By Robert Fichter

Washington Post Service

INDIANAPOLIS — After Benita Fitzgerald escaped from Stephanie Hightower's shadow and won the 100-meter hurdles at last weekend's U.S. Outdoor track and field championships, she commented on how "disheartening" constantly finishing second had been.

"It probably would come as a shock to Fitzgerald and many others that it can get pretty tiresome winning all the time, too. Carl Lewis, after completing his remarkable triple here in the 100- and 200-meters and long jump, said he needed just such achievement to keep his interest.

"Track meets are not as important as they were in the past," Lewis said. "In fact, some meets are becoming somewhat boring. I'm going to cut my competitions down and go my hardest at those I compete in."

"Doubling in the 100 and long jump had become a little tattered, because it had been done before. Attempting the triple got my senses bubbling again."

The long-range objective for Lewis is matching in 1984 Jesse Owens' accomplishment at the 1936 Olympics of four gold medals in the 100, 200, long jump and 4-x-100-meter relay. As a dry run, he hopes to do it at August's World Track and Field Championships in Helsinki.

There may be a bit of an obstacle, since the U.S. coaching staff for the championships wants its 4-x-100 team to work together for a month before the meet, and Lewis will be unavailable because of summer-school courses at the University of Houston. But in view of his exploits here, it seems likely the staff will make an exception.

After easily winning the 100 meters in 10.27 seconds against a head wind Saturday night, Lewis on Sunday posted history's second-best long jump (28'10 1/4; or 8.80 meters) before winning the 200 in another all-time second best (19.75).

Although he does not own a world record, Lewis is breathing hard on three of the toughest — Jimmy Hines' 9.95 for the 100 (set in 1968), Pietro Mennea's 19.72 for the 200 (1979) and Bob Beaman's 29'2 1/4 long jump (1968).

Lewis' legal bests are 9.96, 19.75 and 28'10 1/4. All of those



Lewis: 'No regrets.'

efforts came at sea level; Hines, Mennea and Beaman set their records in the thin air of Mexico City. Lewis has altitude on his mind, too, but only because he wants to be certain no one ever says it worked to his advantage.

"I'm not sure about going to the Sports Festival next week, but I'm leaning no," Lewis said of a competition in the high-altitude Colorado Springs. "I'm not seeking the world record in the long jump — although, naturally, I'd like to get it — and I don't want the altitude to tamper with some of the things I've done in the past."

During the 200-meter final here, in which he clipped eight-hundredths of a second off Tommie Smith's U.S. record, set at a head wind Saturday night, Lewis looked back to check the fading competition and then raised his arms before crossing the finish line.

Those in attendance with stopwatches gazed at the figures in disbelief; they were quick to criticize Lewis for his apparent

hot-dog act. It was obvious that had he run through the tape, he would have wiped out Mennea's mark.

If Lewis was sorry, he hid it when the subject was raised later. He left one with the feeling that the records are his if he is reluctant to accept them, that is his privilege. "I have no regrets," he said. "I have fun competing and experience joy competing."

"I don't compete just for records. I get a kick out of it and I want the crowd to get a kick out of it, too."

It is a sad face of life for the elite of American runners — Lewis, Edwin Moses, Alberto Salazar, Steve Scott — that their efforts rarely lift U.S. spectators from their seats, while in Europe they receive the adoration largely reserved for rock stars on this side of the Atlantic.

A year ago, in Knoxville, Tennessee, Lewis turned and waved to the crowd as he approached the finish of the 100 meters. Sunday, after his long jump, he also turned to the stands and raised his arms, much as he did during the 200.

Lewis enjoys watching others compete and he wants the spectators to feel the same way. "I like to watch good, quality races," he said. "When I saw Sebastian Coe run in Europe, it was very exciting. And I like to watch Steve Scott, because of all the determination he puts into his running, and Evelyn Ashford is very exciting because she's so fast."

Lewis likes to watch the triple jump, too, and he talks of the possibility of trying it some day — perhaps when he has surpassed 30 feet in the long jump and sees nothing of interest left in that area. "Competing in the triple jump has crossed my mind," he said. "I don't think there's a field event I dislike."

If records are not a crucial item for Lewis, getting better and better is. "I've improved every year, and if I ever got to the point where I felt the only thing I could be was best in the world then I wouldn't be satisfied, because that wouldn't be what got me there," said Lewis, who will turn 22 on July 1.

Admittedly, Lewis, chasing his third Wimbledon title, has had more success than his first two.

Those in attendance with stopwatches gazed at the figures in disbelief; they were quick to criticize Lewis for his apparent

defeat at the straight sets victory over Australian Wally Masur Wednesday to advance to the last 32 of the Wimbledon Tennis Championships men's singles.

The 30-year-old American left-hander labored one hour and 48 minutes for his 6-4, 7-6 (8-6), 6-0 second-round triumph on another sunny day, but it was no vintage performance by the world's top-ranked player, who did not find his real touch until the third set. Connors was not at his best, but he

WIMBLEDON TENNIS

didn't have to be against a 20-year-old opponent ranked 135 places below him.

Four other men's seeds in action Wednesday came through safely.

Mats Wilander, the 18-year-old Swede who is seeded fifth, completed a 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4 victory over Australian John Fitzgerald in a first-round match that had been halted because of bad light Tuesday.

Americans Tim Mayotte, Kevin Curran and Brian Gottfried, seeded 10th, 11th and 13th respectively, were never fully satisfied in their second-round matches. Mayotte defeated compatriot Andy Andrews, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2; South African-born Current defeated Spaniard Sergio Casal, 7-6, 6-4, 6-3, and Gottfried, a semiprofessional in 1980, downed Irishman Matt Doyle, 6-4, 7-6, 6-4.

For the first two sets, Connors' big guns and killer instinct were absent. He missed his chance of wrapping up the second set when serving at 5-4, and then had to save two set points in the tie-breaking 13th game before clinching it. Masur netted a backhand.

But after that, the Connors adrenaline started to flow, and he blitzed Masur with a barrage of drives and volleys, scoring heavily with his two-fisted backhand. The son of an Austrian ski instructor, Masur collapsed against the fuselage, as Connors raced through the set in 20 minutes.

"I had my chances and saw them go," said Masur. "It could have been a different story had I got one of those two set points."

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Connors' third-round opponent will be Henrik Sundstrom, who edged Swedish compatriot Stefan Edberg 2-6, 7-6, 4-6, 6-0. Second-seeded McEnroe will meet Romanian Florin Serescu in a second-round match Thursday.

Wilander, who missed five match points Tuesday night, clinched the decisive set in 53 minutes after gaining a crucial service break in the ninth game.

"I slept good last night," Wilander said, "and although I was disappointed by losing all those match points, I left my disappointment at home today. I am feeling pretty confident on grass now, although I have to improve my first serve and my volley."

Teenager Andrea Jaeger, the No. 3 seed, reached the last 32 of the women's singles with a 6-3, 6-2 victory over fellow American Pam Casale in a match lasting an hour and 26 minutes.

Chris Evert Lloyd, challenging defending champion Martina Navratilova for the women's title, beat Marcella Meeker of the Netherlands, 6-4, 6-2.

Navratilova, the women's top seed, was to play her second-round match against Sherry Acker Thursday.

Wendy Turnbull, the seventh seed from Australia who was beaten by Navratilova in the final at Eastbourne last weekend, also went through to the third round with a routine 6-3, 6-3 victory over American Anne White.

The decisive break in the first set came in the eighth game with Jaeger reaching 40-15 on a beautifully lobbed lob; she took the game with a punishing pass off an overhead drop-shot.

But Jaeger could have been in early trouble. She dropped her opening serve, then broke back immediately to level and benefited from a disputed line call at 30-40.

Casale yelled, "That ball was so far out . . ." but the umpire ruled it had hit the outside of the line. That was to be Casale's last chance in

the first set, which Jaeger took in 46 minutes.

The first three games of the second set all went with serve, but Casale lost a 40-15 lead for 3-1 before finding herself 2-3 down, dropping her serve in the fifth game. Jaeger broke again to take a 5-2 lead, and three successive netted volleys allowed her to hold her first serve at love and win the match.

King, the 10th seed, playing her fifth match in all competitions here, needed all her 21 years of tournament experience to defeat her teenage opponent. She broke for a 3-1 lead in the first set, but King, using a two-fisted backhand, broke back immediately and then again in the 11th game to lead, 6-5.

Barbara Potter, the 11th seed, reached the third round with a 6-1, 6-4 victory over fellow American Michelle Torres. Andreia Temesvari, the 14th-seeded Hungarian teenager who won last month's Italian Open, defeated 16-year-old Manuela Melieva, a promising Bulgarian, 6-6, 6-4.

Kathy Rinaldi of the United States edged Lena Sandin of Sweden, 6-4, 6-3.

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ART BUCHWALD

Never Say Jobless

WASHINGTON — William F. Buckley, in a column the other day, quoted a middle-management unemployed worker named Hank as saying, "The easiest way to get a job is to have one." Hank said that, when he had a job, he was approached by rival corporations about joining their firms, and when he made several pitches at other companies they never once demanded references. As soon as he lost his job, however, everyone looked on Hank with suspicion, because Americans tend to believe that, if you're out of work, you're out of gas.

Mr. Buckley didn't have a solution for Hank's problem, but I do.

Hank should never admit to any prospective employer that he is unemployed.

The way I would choreograph Hank's job-searching problem is as follows: The first thing I would do is have a pal drop the word that he heard Hank Smith was very unhappy at MPPI (a fictitious company) and might be persuaded to go somewhere else if the price was right.

This would start the gossip mill rolling in the particular industry that Hank is trying to get into. Not only DKB, but LMP, ITT and Digital Research would hear about it.

Then I would have Hank write personal letters from his home address to the chief executive officers of at least 12 of the Fortune 500 firms. The text would read, "Contrary to rumors all over town, I am not unhappy at MPPI and have no intention of leaving the firm at this time, particularly when sales are climbing, and profits projected for 1984 will reach an all-time high. I would appreciate it if you search people refrain from calling me at the office, as it will only give credence to the rumor and have a negative effect on the price of MPPI's stock."

This should whet the appetites of

Record Nugget Is Found

United Press International

BRASILIA — A record 79.3-pound (36-kilogram) gold nugget, worth almost \$400,000, was found at Naked Mountain gold field in the Amazon last week, the government has announced. A 72.6-pound nugget was unearthed March 4 at the three-year-old field, now jammed by almost 60,000 prospectors.

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the CEOs, who will go to extraordinary lengths to steal a management employee away from another company but will refuse to nod at anyone who is out of work.

In a few days, if my scenario works, Hank will get a call at his home, probably late at night, from one of the vice presidents of a company he wrote to.

Hank must whisper, "I can't talk to you from my home. I'll call you from a public booth. MPPI may have my phone tapped."

Hank then waits 10 minutes and calls the person back.

The executive invites him to lunch.

Hank says, "It's a waste of time, but let's meet where no one can see us."

The executive suggests an inn 50 miles away, and the lunch is set up.

When they meet, Hank lays down the ground rules. Under no condition is DKB to make contact with MPPI concerning Hank's position there. If it leaks out that DKB is trying to recruit Hank, the DKB CEO must deny it personally.

The executive agrees to the conditions and the luncheon proceeds. Hank lets the DKB executive do all the talking.

The executive makes a big pitch to Hank to come over to DKB from MPPI, pointing out the pension plan, the employee profit-sharing advantages and the freedom he would have to improve his management expertise.

Hank plays reluctant and says it's a big decision in his life and he has to talk it over with his family. The executive from DKB believes he has Hank on the hook and tells him he'll call him in the morning.

When he does, Hank's wife picks up the phone and says Hank is out having breakfast with the LMP people.

Hank waits until late afternoon and then places the call to DKB. He says, "You sold me. I decided to come on board."

"You won't regret it, Hank," the executive says joyously. "Someday you're going to thank me for giving you the air."

This sounds like a complicated plan, but if the unemployed executive follows it to the letter, it should work. At least it means a lot of free lunches until you can land a job.

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"You won't regret it, Hank," the executive says joyously. "Someday you're going to thank me for giving you the air."

"I entered an amateur contest at the Apollo [in theater in Harlem] as a dancer, but when I got out on stage and saw all the people and the lights, I guess I lost my nerve. The guy said, 'You're up'

here, do something!" The first thing that came mind was Miss Connie Boswell. I knew her records of "The Object of My Affection" and "Judy," so I sang those songs and won the contest by imitating her.

"As a kid, I didn't pay much attention to music. My mother hired a man to teach me piano; the lessons cost \$5 and we were poor. The teacher had sit the skin between his fingers so that he'd have a wider reach. I was fascinated listening to him and play that I hardly learned a thing."

She grew up in a neighborhood of Italians, Portuguese and blacks. For extra money as a girl she was a croupier in a numbers game, and worked as a lookout for what she has referred to as "a sporting house."

The first time Fitzgerald won a singing contest, the alto saxophonist Benny Carter was in the audience. He had her sing for bandleader Fletcher Henderson, who was not terribly impressed. At 16, she joined Chick Webb's band — after the drummer agreed to become her guardian on the road. Fitzgerald credits Webb with helping her forge her own style.

"I began trying to sing ballads, and when I took the tempos down gradually without my even noticing it. I had never really studied music, so whatever came out of

me, that's the way it was. What I know, I've learned from the bands I've worked with — Duke Ellington, Count Basie, Dizzy Gillespie. If the musicians like what I do, then I feel I'm really singing. They say I have a good ear, which was enough to start me. Then I had to experience different things, to learn how to tell songs like music."

While with the Webb band, Fitzgerald married man on a dare; it was later annulled. In 1948, she married the bassist Kay Brown, and they adopted a son, Ray Jr., who now plays drums and guitar with a band in Seattle. Brown and Fitzgerald were divorced in 1952 and she has not remarried.

Her 1938 hit record "A Tisket, A Tasket," cut with the Webb band just after her 20th birthday, brought her national attention.

When Webb died suddenly in 1939, Fitzgerald became the band's nominal head, though in fact, it was directed by others. ("They let me conduct one number each show to make me feel that I was the leader.") With the war, more band members were drafted than could be adequately replaced. The Webb band was disbanded in 1941. Fitzgerald then toured with the Ink Spots before

going out as a single.

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